

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Norfolk Division**

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|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| PEDRO GARCIA, |) | |
| Plaintiff, |) | |
| |) | |
| v. |) | CIVIL ACTION NO: 2:09cv262 |
| |) | |
| M. JOHN BERRY, Director, |) | |
| United States Office of Personnel Management, |) | |
| |) | |
| and |) | |
| |) | |
| UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL |) | |
| MANAGEMENT, |) | |
| Defendants. |) | |

**FEDERAL DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT I FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE, OR IN THE
ALTERNATIVE, FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON COUNT I**

Introduction

Count I of the complaint seeks judicial review of the decision of the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) affirming the decision of plaintiff's former employer, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), to remove plaintiff from his position as an OPM background investigator for "unacceptable performance." *Compl.* ¶¶ 29-31 (Count I). In particular, plaintiff complains that the MSPB erred in finding that OPM's appraisal system was approved by OPM, and that the performance standards under which he was evaluated were valid. *Compl.* ¶¶ 3, 17.

Count I of the complaint should be dismissed for two reasons. First, plaintiff has failed to prosecute his claim that the MSPB erred in that he failed to submit an appropriate brief in support of his position in accordance with the briefing schedule set forth in this Court's *Joint Rule 16(b) Scheduling Order*, filed August 12, 2009. Second, even if the Court were to review

the MSPB decision, there is no basis, under the highly deferential standard of review set forth in 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c), to vacate and set aside that decision. Accordingly, Count I should be dismissed and the decision of the MSPB upholding the agency's removal of plaintiff affirmed.

Argument

I. Plaintiff has failed to prosecute his claim of error as set forth in Count I.

Plaintiff's lawsuit is a "mixed" case in that it alleges both non-discrimination (Count I) and discrimination (Count II) claims. Because it is undisputed that a mixed case is subject to two different review standards in a district court, *see* Defendants' *Memorandum in Support of Motion to Issue Modified Rule 16(b) Scheduling Order*, pg. 2-3 (filed April 21, 2009); *Compl.* ¶ 4, on June 1, 2009, this Court bifurcated consideration of the non-discrimination and discrimination claims. *Order*, filed June 1, 2009. Moreover, consistent with the "record review" nature of the proceedings applicable to the non-discrimination claim, *Kelliher v. Veneman*, 313 F.3d 1270, 1274-5 (11th Cir. 2002); 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c), this Court further ordered:

As to Count I of the complaint, the following briefing schedule has been established. Each plaintiff shall file a motion for summary judgment on or before September 15, 2009. The responses to such motions shall be due on or before October 15, 2009. Any reply shall be filed no later than October 30, 2009.

Joint Rule 16(b) Scheduling Order (filed August 12, 2009), ¶ 11. As of the date of this filing, plaintiff has not filed a summary judgment motion in accordance with this briefing schedule.

It is plaintiff's burden, with respect to Count I, to establish the MSPB erred when it upheld the agency's decision to remove him from his federal employment. *Harris v. Department of Veterans Affairs*, 142 F.3d 1463, 1467 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (plaintiff "bears the burden of establishing error in the Board's decision" within the meaning of § 7703(c)). Having failed to put forth any basis for such purported error in the manner and at the time directed by the Court,

plaintiff has failed to establish error sufficient to warrant this Court setting aside the MSPB's decision in accordance with § 7703(c). Accordingly, because plaintiff has failed to appropriately prosecute this claim, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) the decision of the MSPB should be affirmed and Count I of the complaint dismissed.¹

II. The MSPB's decision upholding plaintiff's removal should be affirmed.

A. Factual and Procedural Background.²

1. General.

From approximately February 2005 until his removal on August 28, 2007, plaintiff Garcia was a GS-12 background investigator with OPM's Field Investigative Services Division

¹ Defendants acknowledge that, generally, sanctions imposed for failure to prosecute are levied in proportion to the severity of the lapses, with dismissal reserved for the most egregious cases. *Doyle v. Murray*, 938 F.2d 33 (4th Cir. 1991) (setting forth factors to consider). Should the Court believe some sanction "less drastic than dismissal," *id.* at 34, is appropriate, defendants have separately moved for summary judgment, setting forth the reasons why the decision of the MSPB should be affirmed in accordance with the review standards of § 7703(c). As an alternative to dismissal, the Court may conduct that review but should preclude plaintiff from offering evidence or argument in response to defendants' motion.

² Defendants previously filed an original and electronic version of the administrative record. The electronic version was Bates paginated (per the Rule 16(b) *Order*) as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| GARCIA_1 to 338 | MSPB file for Plaintiff Garcia |
| TWYMAN_1 to 471 | MSPB file for Plaintiff Marsha Twyman <u>plus</u> Plaintiff Garcia when cases were consolidated at the administrative level |
| TRANSCRIPT_1 to 279 | Hearing Transcript for consolidated Twyman and Garcia cases |

References in this memorandum to the MSPB record in this memorandum will utilize these page designations.

(FISD) in Virginia Beach Virginia.³ *Compl.* ¶ 3; GARCIA_13-14, 72 (Notification of Personnel Action); TRANSCRIPT_151, 231. FISD provides background investigative services to over 100 different federal agencies. TRANSCRIPT_11.

Prior to 2005, plaintiff had been employed as a background investigator with the Department of Defense's Defense Security Service (DSS). TRANSCRIPT_151. DSS provided background investigations exclusively for the Department of Defense (DOD). TRANSCRIPT_9.

In or about 1996, OPM began contracting out its background investigative services to private contractors, with OPM retaining only oversight responsibility. TRANSCRIPT_11. In or about 2002 or 2003, OPM revisited the privatization question, examining whether OPM and its federal clients would be better served if OPM had "an in-house investigative capacity." TRANSCRIPT_12. Rather than establish a new investigative work force, in February 2005 OPM/FISD absorbed the functions, and workforce, of DOD/DSS.⁴ TRANSCRIPT_11-12. Plaintiff Garcia, along with the rest of the DSS investigative staff, transferred to OPM/FISD in February 2005. TRANSCRIPT_151, 181, 231.

Performance Standards at FISD

On September 10, 1986, OPM approved the performance management system for OPM components, including FISD, which established a five-level rating program for OPM employees

³ Although based out of the Virginia Beach office, plaintiff, like all investigators, worked out of his home. TRANSCRIPT_58.

⁴ DSS was struggling financially, suffering from significant backlog in the conduct of their background investigations, and was, according to the testimony before the MSPB, more than willing to transfer these functions to OPM. TRANSCRIPT_12.

– unacceptable, minimally successful, fully successful, exceeds fully successful and outstanding. TRANSCRIPT_230; TWYMAN_364 (approval letter).

At or around the time DSS was folded into FISD, FISD's regional managers and deputy chiefs met to develop the specific performance elements and standards for FISD's background investigators. TRANSCRIPT_25, 27. It was uncontradicted at the MSPB hearing that the authority to develop and implement such performance elements and standards was expressly delegated to these supervisory personnel. TRANSCRIPT_233-34; TWYMAN_382, 405 (delegations). The performance elements and standards were developed for the purpose of "establishing accountability and ... meeting [FISD's] institutional goals of providing a quality product in a timely manner," and were intended to "measure[] the quality, quantity, timeliness, and professionalism of the work produced." TRANSCRIPT_17, 25, 27.

As relevant here, the standards included a productivity element which consisted of two performance metrics: (i) A "sources per day" (SPD) metric, which was a measure of how many personal interview or record reviews an investigator completed each day; and, (ii) a "months of coverage" (MOC) metric, which was a measure of how much of a span of time in a person's background an investigator completed per hour. TRANSCRIPT_24; GARCIA_103. In addition, the standards included a timeliness element which evaluated investigators based on what percentage of their cases had been completed by their "assigned completion date" (ACD). GARCIA_95-96, 102. The standards were the same for all FISD investigators nationwide, TRANSCRIPT_14, 61, and were developed borrowing from similar metrics used in private industry as well as at OPM before the background investigative services were privatized in 1996.

TRANSCRIPT_32.⁵

Plaintiff's Performance and Removal

For the period ending September 30, 2006, plaintiff was unable to meet the minimally successful level for productivity and timeliness, a fact plaintiff does not dispute. GARCIA_95, 107; TRANSCRIPT_154.

On October 31, 2006, plaintiff was placed on a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) for a period of 90-days, which period was extended. GARCIA_95-98; TRANSCRIPT_65. Plaintiff was offered supervisory input during that period in an effort to help him improve, and met (either in person or by telephone) with his immediate supervisor on a weekly basis. TRANSCRIPT_65-66.

As of June 2007, plaintiff's productivity had not improved to at least the minimally successful level; accordingly, on June 20, 2007, plaintiff's immediate supervisor, Eric Chilton, proposed that he be removed from federal service. GARCIA_77-79. Plaintiff was provided an opportunity to respond to the notice but decided not to because he "thought the whole thing was bogus." TRANSCRIPT_180; GARCIA_13.

On August 20, 2007, a Final Removal Decision was issued by Phillip J. Kopman, plaintiff's third line supervisor. GARCIA_74-75, 72 (Notification of Personnel Action). Plaintiff's removal was effective August 28, 2007. GARCIA_14.

Administrative proceedings

⁵ The specific performance metrics at issue here were adjusted downward in 2006. Compare TWMYAN_114-17 (2005) with TWMYAN_103-10 (2006). By September 2007, the metrics were removed as "hard and fast" numbers – although they were still be used as considerations – to account for regional differences in the difficulty of conducting investigations. TRANSCRIPT_32-33, 40-42.

On September 20, 2007, plaintiff appealed his removal to the MSPB. GARCIA_6-12. After a voluntary dismissal, and subsequent re-docketing of same, GARCIA_209-214, 228-229, on June 4, 2002 plaintiff's case was consolidated for adjudication with plaintiff Marsha Twyman (Twyman v. Berry *et al.*, 2:08cv519), another FISC background investigator who had also been removed for unacceptable performance, GARCIA_285. On June 19, 2008, a hearing was held before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) on behalf of the MSPB. TRANSCRIPT_1 to 279.

On August 28, 2008, the MSPB issued its decision upholding and affirming plaintiff's removal.⁶ GARCIA_298-338. First, the MSPB found that the agency had met its burden to prove by substantial evidence (*see* 5 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(1)(A)) that plaintiff's removal for unacceptable performance was warranted. GARCIA_303-23. To that end, the MSPB found that OPM/FSD took its action under an OPM-approved performance appraisal system (GARCIA_303-307); that the specific performance standards under which plaintiff was evaluated were valid (GARCIA_307-20); that plaintiff's performance was deficient (GARCIA_320-21); and that plaintiff had been provided a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate acceptable performance (GARCIA_321-26).

Second, the MSPB found that plaintiff had failed to meet his burden to show the existence of any affirmative defense (*see* 5 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(2)(A) and (B)) to his removal. GARCIA_323-333. To that end, the MSPB found that plaintiff had failed to show that he was the victim of unlawful discrimination (GARCIA_323-31), or that he was the victim of "harmful

⁶ The joint MSPB decision is contained in both plaintiff's file at TWYMAN_427-467, and her co-worker Garcia's file. For simplicity, and since similar pleadings are being filed simultaneously in both cases, the reference to the MSPB decision filed in the Garcia case will be referenced.

procedural error” in that the agency required him to work on personal time in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (GARCIA_331-33).

The ALJ’s decision became the final decision of the MSPB on October 1, 2008. GARCIA_334. The instant lawsuit followed on October 30, 2008. In his lawsuit, plaintiff challenges only the MSPB’s finding that the agency acted under an OPM-approved performance appraisal and that the specific performance standards under which plaintiff was evaluated were valid. *Compl.* ¶ 3, 17.

B. Standard of Review.

A court’s “scope of review of MSPB decisions is defined and limited by” § 7703(c). *Hayes v. Dep’t of the Navy*, 727 F.2d 1525, 1537 (Fed.Cir. 1984); *Veit v. Heckler*, 746 F.2d 508, 509 (9th Cir. 1984) (“[T]he comprehensive remedial nature of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (“CSRA”) indicates a congressional intent to preclude ... judicial review except as provided for in the statute itself.”). This review is limited to whether the MSPB erred (based on the standards set forth in § 7703(c)) in its decision to uphold the agency-employer’s action. *Hathaway v. Dep’t of Justice*, 384 F.3d 1345, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (“We review the Board’s decision”); *Harris v. Department of Veterans Affairs*, 142 F.3d 1463, 1467 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (“We must ‘hold unlawful and set aside’ any Board decision . . .”); *Cleland v. OPM*, 984 F.2d 1193, 1194 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (This court affirms board decisions unless . . .”); *Hayes*, 727 F.2d at 1537 (“We discharge our own duty when we apply section 7703 to review an MSPB decision regarding an adverse agency action to determine whether the contested decision complies with the applicable statute and regulations and whether it has a rational basis supported by substantial evidence from the record taken as a whole.”); *Brewer v. U. S. Postal Service*, 647 F.2d 1093,

1096 (Ct.Cl.,1981) (“In determining whether the Board's decision is supported”) Thus, the review does not encompass a *de novo* examination of the employer's action under the standards set forth in § 7703(c), but only determines whether the MSPB's decision upholding that action was erroneous in one of the ways proscribed by § 7703(c). *Compare* 5 U.S.C. § 7701(c) (standard applied by MSPB in reviewing agency action) *with* 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c) (standard applied on appellate review of MSPB decision).⁷

Plaintiff “bears the burden of establishing error in the Board's decision” within the meaning of § 7703(c). *Harris*, 142 F.3d at 1467. Pursuant to § 7703(c), a reviewing court:

shall review the record and hold unlawful and set aside any agency action, findings or conclusions found to be--

(1) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

(2) obtained without procedures required by law, rule or regulation having been followed; or

(3) unsupported by substantial evidence.

5 U.S.C. § 7703(c).

Under § 7703(c)(1)'s “arbitrary and capricious” prong, a reviewing court

do[es] not substitute [its] judgment for that of the agency but rather only seek[s] to ensure that the decision was reasonable and rational. . . . “Along the standard of review continuum, the arbitrary and capricious standard gives an appellate court the least latitude in finding grounds for reversal.” . . . We must only

⁷ As relevant here, at the administrative level the MSPB reviews an employer's action pursuant to the standards set forth in § 7701(c)(1)(A) – a substantial evidence standard – while at the judicial level a reviewing court only reviews the MSPB's decision pursuant to the standards set forth in § 7703(c). The complaint focuses mostly on why plaintiff believes his employer's decision to remove him was wrong, *e.g.*, *Compl.* ¶¶ 17, 20-26, as opposed to why the MSPB was wrong, and appears to suggest, incorrectly, that the employer's decision should be reviewed pursuant to the § 7703(c) standards, *Compl.* ¶ 30.

“consider whether the decision was based on a consideration of the relevant factors and whether there has been a clear error in judgment.”

Kelliher, 313 F.3d at 1276 (internal citations omitted); *Hayes*, 727 F.2d at 1537 (a reviewing court “should not try to place itself in the shoes of the agency and second-guess it”). *See also* *West Virginia v. Thompson*, 475 F.3d 204, 212 (4th Cir. 2007) (holding similar to *Kelliher* with regard to the same language used in the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), as is used in § 7703(c)(1)); *Blaustein & Reich, Inc. v. Buckles*, 365 F.3d 281, 291(4th Cir. 2004) (“Determining whether an agency action is arbitrary and capricious [under the APA] is subject to a highly deferential standard of review that presumes the validity of the agency action.”); *Wilson v. Office of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS)*, 866 F.Supp. 931, 933 (E.D.Va. 1994) (Clarke, J.) (“The scope of review under the [APA’s] ‘arbitrary and capricious’ standard is narrow and a court is not to substitute its judgment for that of the agency.”). As long as there is a “rationale connection between the facts found and the choice made,” the decision must be upheld. *Inova Alexandria Hosp. v. Shalala*, 244 342, 350 (4th Cir. 2001) (APA case).

Under § 7703(c)(2)’s “obtained without procedures required by law” prong, the reviewing court examines whether the MSPB’s decision was arrived at in an appropriate manner, that is, whether, in essence, the employee was provided a procedurally fair hearing before the MSPB.⁸ *Kelliher*, 313 F.3d at 1277 (complaint that MSPB decision not issued timely in accordance with regulation); *Framptom v. Dep’t of the Interior*, 811 F.2d 1486, 1487-90 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (where MSPB hearing official failed to permit employee to fully present his case and

⁸ Beyond expressing disagreement with the outcome, nothing in the complaint describes or alleges any procedural deficiencies in the MSPB hearing process.

all his defenses, employee was denied a fair and impartial hearing and MSPB decision affirming agency's action had to be vacated and remanded pursuant to § 7703(c)(2)); *Hayes*, 727 F.2d at 1538 (alleging denial of due process where MSPB upheld removal based on evidence of misconduct occurring on a date different than that stated in the notice of removal, and permitting hearsay evidence to be introduced at the hearing). Any claimed error in the conduct of the MSPB proceeding must be shown by plaintiff to have "prejudiced [the employee's] rights or affected the outcome of his claims." *Kelliher*, 313 F.3d at 1276

Under § 7703(c)'s "substantial evidence" prong, a reviewing court

examines the entire record but defers to the agency's factual determinations as long as there is relevant evidence that supports the finding as reasonable. ... This deferential standard of review means that as long as the conclusion is reasonable, we defer to the agency's findings of fact even if we could have justifiably found differently. ... We do not re-weigh or re-examine the credibility choices made by the fact-finder.

Kelliher, 313 F.3d at 1276 (internal citations omitted). *See also Boylan v. United States Postal Service*, 704 F.2d 573, 574-75 (11th Cir. 1983) ("The question is not what the court would believe on a de novo appraisal, but whether the administrative determination is supported by substantial evidence on the record as a whole"), *cert. denied*, 466 U.S. 939 (1984); *Brewer v. U. S. Postal Service*, 647 F.2d 1093, 1096 (Ct.Cl.,1981) ("In determining whether the Board's decision is supported by substantial evidence, the standard is not what the court would believe on a *de novo* appraisal, but whether the administrative determination is supported by substantial evidence on the record as a whole."). "Substantial evidence [under § 7703(c)(3)] is defined as: 'more than a mere scintilla. It means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.'" *Bradley v. Veterans Admin.*, 900 F.2d 233, 234 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (quoting *Consolidated Edison Co. v. Labor Board*, 305 U.S. 197, 229 (1938)). Moreover,

where the MSPB's findings are based on credibility determinations, such findings "are virtually unreviewable on appeal." *Bieber v. Dep't of the Army*, 287 F.3d 1358, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Finally, even if the MSPB did err, a reviewing court's authority under § 7703(c) only permits it to "hold unlawful and set aside" the MSPB's decision; the district court does not have authority under § 7703(c) to fashion other remedies, much less award damages as plaintiff demands (*see Compl.* ¶ 31). *Brewer v. U.S. Postal Service*, 647 F.2d 1093, 1098-99 (Cl. Ct. 1981). The sole appropriate remedy would be to vacate and remand with, or without, instructions to the MSPB. *Id.*

C. Plaintiff's Challenge.

To provide the context for the Court's review, it is important to address the specific issues the MSPB was required to resolve before it could sustain plaintiff's removal, and note what plaintiff has specifically sought to challenge in this lawsuit. First, the agency was required to prove that its decision to remove plaintiff was "supported by substantial evidence." 5 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(1)(A). To that end, the agency was required to show four things: (1) that the action was taken under an OPM-approved performance appraisal system; (2) that the agency had valid performance standards which, with the critical elements of the position, were communicated to the employee; (3) that the plaintiff's performance was unacceptable in one or more critical elements; and, (4) that plaintiff was afforded a reasonable opportunity to improve her performance. GARCIA_0301-302 (citing authority); *Compl.* ¶ 16. Before the MSPB, plaintiff did not dispute that his performance was unacceptable, or that he was not provided a reasonable opportunity to improve his performance. GARCIA_302. Accordingly, the only disputed issues were whether the performance appraisal system was OPM-approved, and whether the

performance standards were valid. *Id.* As noted *supra*, the MSPB found that the agency had met its burden on each of these elements. GARCIA_303-23.

Second, even if the agency had met its burden, the removal would not be sustained if plaintiff proved an affirmative defense. 5 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(2). To that end, and as relevant here, plaintiff could avoid removal if he proved: (1) that the decision was arrived at through harmful procedural error; or, (2) that the decision was based on a prohibited personnel practice. 5 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(2)(A) and (B); GARCIA_0303. Before the MSPB, plaintiff alleged harmful procedural error in that the agency was purportedly violating the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) by requiring employees to work uncompensated overtime. GARCIA_0331-333. Plaintiff further alleged that his removal was based on unlawful race discrimination, a prohibited personnel practice. GARCIA_0323-331. As noted *supra*, the MSPB found that plaintiff had failed to meet his burden to establish either of these affirmative defenses. GARCIA_323-333. Accordingly, the removal decision was sustained.

In the complaint, plaintiff challenged only the MSPB's finding that the performance appraisal system was OPM-approved, and that the agency's performance standards were valid. *Compl.* ¶ 3, 17. Plaintiff did not challenge the MSPB's finding that his performance was unacceptable or that he was provided a reasonable opportunity to improve, nor did he challenge the findings that he failed to establish either of his affirmative defenses.⁹ A party is generally bound by his pleadings. *Bender v. Suburban Hosp., Inc.*, 159 F.3d 186, 192 (4th Cir. 1998); *Lucas v. Burnley*, 879 F.2d 1240, 1242 (4th Cir. 1989). Accordingly, the Court's review of the

⁹ Plaintiff separately filed her discrimination claim, which he is permitted to do. 5 U.S.C. §§ 7703(b)(1) and 7703(b)(2); 5 C.F.R. § 1201.157; 29 C.F.R. § 1614.310(b).

MSPB decision should be limited to whether the MSPB erred in finding that the performance appraisal system was OPM-approved, and the agency's performance standards were valid.¹⁰

D. The MSPB did not err in finding that plaintiff's removal was taken under an OPM-approved performance appraisal system.

The MSPB found that the agency produced substantial evidence to establish plaintiff's removal was taken under an OPM-approved performance appraisal system. GARCIA_303-307. This finding was both a reasonable conclusion based on the evidence presented, and does not reflect clear error. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c)(1) and (3); *Kelliher*, 313 F.3d at 1276.

The evidence before the MSPB included a letter from OPM's Acting Assistant Director stating that the relevant performance system was approved, TWYMAN_364 (approval letter), as well as testimony from an OPM human relations specialist regarding that approval, TRANSCRIPT_230. This constitutes "substantial evidence" on this issue.

Substantial evidence of OPM approval of an agency's performance appraisal system may consist of documentary and/or testimonial evidence. ... Such evidence may be presented expeditiously in various forms, such as a letter from OPM stating its approval or an affidavit to that effect by an agency official with knowledge of the approval. ... Of course, a showing of OPM approval may also be made by, inter alia, the direct hearing testimony of an agency official with knowledge of the approval.

Griffin v. Department of Army, 23 M.S.P.R. 657, 663 (1984); *Satlin v. Department of Veterans Affairs*, 60 M.S.P.R. 218, 222 (1993) (copies of OPM's approval letter stating that "OPM had approved the agency's performance management system plan ... satisfied [the agency's] burden

¹⁰ In any event, insofar as, before the MSPB, plaintiff did "not dispute that [he] failed to meet the agency's standards as set forth in the critical elements at issue," and "concede[d] that the agency provided [him] with a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate acceptable performance," GARCIA_302, 320-323, the MSPB's findings on those points could never be unreasonable or clear error.

of showing affirmatively, by substantial evidence, that it had received OPM approval before undertaking this personnel action.”).

Plaintiff argued before the MSPB that this evidence was not sufficient because the specific performance elements and standards – distinct from the appraisal system at large – under which he was evaluated (and which led to his removal), had not been expressly approved by OPM. GARCIA_305-306. However, controlling authority is clear: OPM approval is not required of specific critical elements or performance standards. *Adamsen v. Dep’t of Agriculture*, 571 F.3d 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (“[W]e did not intend even to suggest that OPM approval of employees’ performance standards would be required. It is not.”); *Lovshin v. Department of Navy*, 767 F.2d 826, 833 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (“OPM approval of an agency’s performance appraisal system is required (§ 4304(b)(1)). However, it is important to know that ‘such approval does not involve OPM review of the performance elements and standards established for each position.’”); *Whitney v. Dep’t of the Treasury*, 28 M.S.P.R. 330, 333 (1995) (“There is no statutory or regulatory requirement that OPM review the appraisal plan of the agency’s subcomponents or review the specific critical elements or performance standards thereof.”); *Satlin v. Department of Veterans Affairs*, 60 M.S.P.R. 218, 222 (1993) (“It is not required that the agency establish that specific critical elements or performance standards were submitted to OPM in order to establish valid OPM approval under Chapter 43.”). Moreover, the uncontradicted evidence before the MSPB included documentary, TWYMAN_382, 405 (delegations), and testimonial, TRANSCRIPT_233-34, evidence that the authority to establish and approve specific performance elements and standards for each position had been appropriately delegated to supervisory personnel, and that those elements and standards had, in

fact, been appropriately developed by FISD's regional managers and deputy chiefs, TRANSCRIPT_25, 27.

Accordingly, the MSPB's finding that the agency had met its burden of proof to show plaintiff's removal was taken under an OPM-approved performance appraisal system, GARCIA_304-305, and that plaintiff's specific performance elements and standards were appropriately developed at the supervisory – not OPM – level, GARCIA_305-307, was clearly reasonable and not clear error.

E. The MSPB did not err in finding that the performance standards under which she was evaluated were valid.

The MSPB found that the agency had produced substantial evidence to establish the performance standards under which plaintiff was evaluated were valid. GARCIA_307-320. This finding was both a reasonable conclusion based on the evidence presented, and does not reflect clear error. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c)(1) and (3); *Kelliher*, 313 F.3d at 1276.

Performance standards are valid if they comport with 5 U.S.C. § 4302(b)(1), in that the elements and standards “to the maximum extent feasible, permit the accurate evaluation of job performance on the basis of objective criteria ... related to the job in question.” 5 U.S.C. § 4302(b)(1); *Rogers v. Department of Defense Dependents Schools*, 814 F.2d 1549, 1553 (Fed. Cir. 1987).¹¹

¹¹ Section 4302 was enacted as part of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Pub.L.No. 95-454, 92 Stat. 1157. *See Wilson v. Department of Health and Human Services*, 770 F.2d 1048, 1054 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (discussing history). The purpose behind the amendments were to eliminate a system that was too subjective and, quite simply, made it difficult to remove non-performing employees. *Id.*, at 1051 (“Congress intended the Reform Act to initiate and continue a system that would assure that competent employees would be retained and unsatisfactory employees removed.”)

[U]nder the statute's objectivity requirement performance standards must be reasonable, sufficient in the circumstances to permit accurate measurements of the employee's performance, and adequate to inform the employees of what is necessary to achieve a satisfactory or acceptable rating. If the performance standards satisfy this test, then they further the congressional purpose.

Wilson v. Department of Health and Human Services, 770 F.2d 1048, 1052 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

The test is not whether plaintiff or the Court could envision a better way to evaluate employees or inform them of what was required to achieve satisfactory performance. *Id.*, at 1056 n.6 (“It does not destroy the standard that some EPA employees ... could have drawn up even a more precise a standard. Congress did not mandate the most exact standard conceivable.”) Agencies are entitled to ““great flexibility to choose or develop their own systems. Agencies should determine what type of performance appraisal methods best suited there needs.”” *Id.*, at 1054 (quoting legislative history). Thus, standards are valid as long as they are “sufficiently objective and precise in the sense that most people will understand what they mean and what they require.” *Id.*, at 1055. Moreover, when evaluating whether an employee was adequately informed of what is required to achieve satisfactory performance, the MSPB was entitled to take into account whether elements and standards were “fleshed out” in other information provided to the employee, including in performance improvement plans (PIPs). *Id.*, at 1052.

1. *The performance elements permit the accurate evaluation of job performance on the basis of objective criteria.*

Plaintiff was removed for failing to meet the critical element of productivity.

GARCIA_77-79 (proposed removal); 74-75 (removal decision). It is not subject to any genuine dispute that the performance metrics for these elements are “sufficiently objective and precise,” *Wilson*, 770 F.2d at 1055, such that they “permit the accurate evaluation of job performance on

the basis of objective criteria.” 5 U.S.C. § 4302(b)(1).

The productivity element consisted of two performance metrics: (i) A “sources per day” (SPD) metric; and, (ii) a “months of coverage” (MOC) metric. TRANSCRIPT_24; GARCIA_95, 103. The “sources per day” (SPD) metric was a precise measure of how many persons were interviewed or records reviewed by an investigator during each day. *Id.* For example, if, during the course of a day, an investigator interviewed two individuals, and reviewed three documents, his or her SPD for that day would be “5.” To meet the minimally successful level, plaintiff was required to achieve a SPD of 3.5. *Id.*

The “months of coverage” (MOC) metric was a weighting mechanism used to “try to establish the relative degree of effort” any particular case would take to investigate. TRANSCRIPT_24. The longer the time-period an investigator had to cover regarding a subject, the more potentially involved the investigation, and, therefore, the greater its assigned MOC. *Id.* For example, if a subject had worked at a company for three years, that would correlate to a MOC of 36 months, while a seven year stint would correlate to an MOC of 84 months. *Id.* To meet the minimally successful level, plaintiff was required to have a MOC of 3.5 per hour. *Id.*; GARCIA_95, 103.

In sum, the foregoing standards, are measures of specific action and conduct of an investigator in the course of performing his or her job: how many information sources (people or documents) did you contact; and how much of a subject’s history did you cover. Though plaintiff believes the level at which the standards are pegged is unattainable (which is disputed), it cannot be denied that they are “objective and precise in the sense that most people will understand what they mean.” *Wilson*, 770 F.2d at 1055. The MSPB found that these standards

“permit the accurate evaluation of job performance on the basis of objective criteria and ... provide a benchmark toward which [plaintiff] could direct [her] performance.” GARCIA_318-19. This finding was both a reasonable conclusion based on the evidence presented, and does not reflect clear error. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c)(1) and (3); *Kelliher*, 313 F.3d at 1276.

2. *The performance standards for productivity and timeliness are a reasonable means by which to measure plaintiff's performance.*

As the MSPB noted, plaintiff's primary argument on the validity of the performance standards was that “the standard[s] were unattainable without working additional uncompensated hours.” GARCIA_309. The MSPB found that there was “sufficient evidence to conclude that the standards could be met within the regular 40 hour work week.” GARCIA_319.

As noted *supra*, agencies are afforded ““great flexibility”” in developing and choosing the manner in which their employees should be evaluated so as to meet the needs and objectives of the agency. *Wilson*, 770 F.2d at 1054. As the MSPB has held:

The managers of federal agencies, not the members of the Board, have the authority to decide what agency employees must do in order to perform acceptably in their particular position. [U]nder a plain language interpretation of section 4302(b)(1), an agency is free to set its performance standards as high as it thinks appropriate, so long as those standards are objective and meet the other express requirements of section 4302(b)(1).

Jackson v. Department of Veterans Affairs, 97 M.S.P.R. 13, 18-19 (2004). *See also Guillebeau v. Department of the Navy*, 362 F.3d 1329 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (absolute performance standards not barred by § 4302(b), nor are they per se unreasonable).

The MSPB heard testimony that puts the development of the elements and standards at issue here in the appropriate context. Prior to the transfer of the background investigative functions from DSS to FISS, DSS struggled to complete its investigative duties and

responsibilities effectively, timely, and within budget. TRANSCRIPT_12, 15. There were significant backlogs in background investigations, with large numbers of cases still pending after two years. TRANSCRIPT_12, 16, 19. “The prevailing environment prior to the transfer was one in which there was no accountability,” TRANSCRIPT_16, and with “no performance standards to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the workforce,” TRANSCRIPT_14, 151. *See also* TRANSCRIPT_192, 213-214 (co-worker Twyman stating that DSS were more subjective, and were not consistent, went “backwards and forwards”).

Faced with this challenge, “[o]ne of the first things that the [FISD] management team did in February of 2005 was to gather ... and try to put together our building blocks for the program going forward.” TRANSCRIPT_25. This team included OPM’s regional managers and their deputies, each of whom had “expansive, extensive, in-depth experience in this business. Approximately five of those members were from the Defense Security Service, and three of us were from OPM/private sector.” TRANSCRIPT_26. The needs and objectives of the agency, as understood by this management team, were plain: “establish[] the capacity to complete the work to our customers in a timely, good quality, cost effective manner ... [and] meet[] our institutional goals of providing a quality product in a timely manner.” TRANSCRIPT_27. This objective was accomplished by establishing “performance standards which measured the quality, quantity, timeliness, and professionalism of the work produced.” TRANSCRIPT_17. The MSPB heard undisputed testimony that the specific performance metrics developed here borrowed heavily from similar metrics already used in private industry as well as at OPM before the background investigative services were privatized in 1996. TRANSCRIPT_32. The standards were the same for all FISD investigators nationwide. TRANSCRIPT_14, 61.

These standards, however, constituted a “[d]ramatic cultural change[] ... in the way we did work,” and in particular, “the establishment of accountability” for investigators as compared to how things had been at DSS. TRANSCRIPT_15. DSS investigators had been effectively distanced from real responsibility over cases; rather than personally managing how the investigation would be conducted and having responsibility for the outcome, investigators were assigned discrete and specific tasks by “scopers” who would “lay out where to go and what to do.” TRANSCRIPT_16-18. In contrast, at Fisd “scopers” were eliminated, and “there was a significant change ... in the level of responsibility placed on the agent for the efficient and effective management of their workload.” TRANSCRIPT_17. Caseloads were reduced, but agents were then individually “expected to ensure a high degree of efficiency ... to organize, zone, plan their work day to be as efficient as possible.” TRANSCRIPT_18.

This newly developed “establishment of accountability” and responsibility, TRANSCRIPT_15, met investigators, like plaintiff, transferring from DSS to Fisd in early 2005. As might be expected (given the history at DSS), not all adjusted well, TRANSCRIPT_28 (there are good people “who really don’t possess the skill set to do this job. That’s it.”), and for some, “just the whole idea of having to meet a performance standard or performance metric and being rewarded, or having action taken when you failed to do that, ... was very, very threatening,” *id.*

But the mere fact that some, including plaintiff, could not adjust does not render the standards unattainable and, therefore, objectively unreasonable and invalid.

Although the MSPB heard testimony that some agents *complained* about having to work “off-the-clock” to meet the performance standards, it found that the evidence was insufficient to

show that it was not possible to comply with the standards during the regular work week.

TRANSCRIPT_316-17. First, it was undisputed that investigators work “completely independently of each other,” TRANSCRIPT_58, and many of the investigators who testified acknowledged that they were in no position whatsoever to evaluate the work habits or efficiency of fellow investigators. *E.g.* TRANSCRIPT_93 (Krack); 101 (Fisher); 119 (Karsen)

Second, of the seven employees who testified (other than plaintiff and his co-plaintiff, Twyman), four stated that they personally did not work off-the-clock to meet the performance standards.

TRANSCRIPT_107 (Karsen); 123 (Wright); 238 (Parker); 255 (Moore).¹² One other testified that, although she worked off the clock, she was “not certain” whether that was necessary to meet the performance standards. TRANSCRIPT_102 (Fisher). Third, of the remaining two employees who testified that they worked off-the-clock, one could not be specific as to what amount of time he worked off-the-clock, “maybe an hour here and an hour there,” but that he stopped working off-the-clock in May 2006, and never received an unfavorable rating.

TRANSCRIPT_80-81 (Cupper). Moreover, he acknowledged he had a “conflict” with his supervisor (a different supervisor than plaintiff’s) who questioned his efficiency in the area of production (the same area plaintiff struggled in). TRANSCRIPT_79 (Cupper). The other stated that, while he worked off-the-clock, he “didn’t do a lot of it.” TRANSCRIPT_87, 91 (Krack).

Moreover, he testified that “off-the-clock” to him meant going “beyond your eight hours,”

¹² One of these employees (Moore) described some occasional de minimus off-the-clock administrative work, checking emails at the end of the day or printing off a map for the next day’s travels, but did not testify that it was not possible to meet performance objectives working a regular workweek. TRANSCRIPT_256-57 (Moore). Moreover, investigators worked out of their homes, TRANSCRIPT_58, and as another employee noted, “working at home and handling your work within 20 feet of where you live at, you had a tendency to gravitate, to review cases,” TRANSCRIPT_80 (Cupper).

although he acknowledged that he also used “flex time, TRANSCRIPT_93, which, almost by definition, would encompass working “beyond ... eight hours.” See TRANSCRIPT_238-29 (describing a flex schedule). Finally, a former supervisor testified he was unaware of investigators working on their own time, explaining that they were responsible for “adjust[ing] their time” (i.e., using a flex schedule) if they had to work an odd hour.¹³ TRANSCRIPT_142 (Burnette).

Moreover, the MSPB also heard that the overwhelming majority (about 98%) of the approximately 400 employees within plaintiff’s region and working under the deciding official were able to achieve “at least a minimally successful level of performance,” TRANSCRIPT_23, 42; approximately one-third of the region’s investigative staff were recognized at the “exceeds or outstanding” performance level, TRANSCRIPT_20; and almost half of plaintiff’s immediate co-workers under his first line supervisor received performance awards. TRANSCRIPT_60. The testimony before the MSPB was also undisputed that the new standards effectively furthered the underlying goals and objectives of the agency at transition: The turn-around time in typical cases was reduced to less than 90 days from “hundreds of days ... in the DSS era,” and the number of cases completed past deadlines was reduced to approximately 6% of the overall work. TRANSCRIPT_19. The MSPB was entitled to weigh this evidence and find that the claims made by some witnesses that others had complained about working on overtime were not credible. Such findings “are virtually unreviewable on appeal.” *Bieber*, 287 F.3d at 1364.

3. *Plaintiff was fully informed of what was required to achieve satisfactory performance.*

¹³ For his part, plaintiff could not state what amount of off-the-clock work he actually engaged in, but that he stopped doing so during the PIP. TRANSCRIPT_174-75, 177-78.

Lastly, it is beyond any dispute that plaintiff was adequately “inform[ed] ... of what [was] necessary to achieve a satisfactory or acceptable rating” for the productivity and timeliness elements. *Wilson*, 770 F.2d at 1052. The specific elements and performance metrics were expressly communicated to him by his supervisor on June 7, 2006. GARCIA_100. He was notified on September 6, 2006, in a progress review, that his performance was “below the Fully Successful level.” GARCIA_108. And he was notified on October 27, 2006 (in a performance evaluation) why his performance, as measured against those standards, was unacceptable. GARCIA_100-107. On October 31, 2006, plaintiff was placed on a PIP, which provided significant detail how plaintiff could improve his performance (i.e., the details were “fleshed out,” *Wilson*, 770 F.2d at 1052). GARCIA_95-98. Lastly, plaintiff met and communicated regularly with his supervisor during the PIP in an effort to raise his performance to the minimally successful level. TRANSCRIPT_65-66.

The MSPB found that the performance standards “provided a benchmark toward which [plaintiff] could direct [his] performance,” GARCIA_318-19, and that plaintiff was fully informed of these standards. GARCIA_321. Moreover, the MSPB noted that, at no time did plaintiff claim he “was unaware of [his] performance standards or that [he was] not provided with an ample amount of time to demonstrate successful performance.” GARCIA_322. These findings were both reasonable conclusions based on the evidence presented, and do not reflect clear error. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c)(1) and (3); *Kelliher*, 313 F.3d at 1276.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated herein, Count I should be dismissed and the decision of the MSPB upholding the agency’s removal of plaintiff affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

M. JOHN BERRY, Director
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UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on the 8th day of October, 2009, I will electronically file the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will then send a notification of electronic filing (NEF) to the following filing user(s):

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